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RESTRICTED

ETO - U. S. ARMY



ARMY TALKS

THIS PUBLICATION IS FOR THE ENLISTED MAN

PASS THIS COPY ALONG



CHINA - SEVEN YEARS AT WAR

Combat Tips

"About two o'clock in the morning two trucks came through. They must have been a gas and an ammo truck. We blew the first one up with a 57 mm. When we blew it up the fumes of it blowing up caught me and five buddies. One of us was killed. I was with a light machine gun and it exploded within ten foot of me. We lost two 57's, two rifles and one water-cooled machine gun. They were all so close they blew up together. There's three mistakes we made. One, we put our guns too close to the road block. The tank guns were twenty paces from the cross road. 75 to 100 yards is a safe distance from a road block. When the explosion occurred the men were so close that when it went it excited them. The officer couldn't get them reorganized for about thirty minutes. We had another road block up and they'd shoot pamphlets to the Germans. A group of five or six of them came at us showing the pamphlets. Our guys were so excited looking at them that they didn't get that they had two rifle squads to the flanks till they opened up. They killed one man and wounded seven."

Veterans report our troops are still being killed and wounded by false surrender tricks. Here are some of the versions recently worked: One man with a white flag will approach a defensive position. His mission is to concentrate the attention of the defending force on himself so that an attacking force can slip up unseen on the flanks.

This draws the men out and reveals their position for small arms, mortar and artillery fire. It also draws them away from their positions and bunches them for a better target.

Another trick: a group of the enemy will approach a defensive position pretending to surrender. When they get close enough and when our men come out to receive them, they will open fire with small arms and with machine weapons strapped to the backs of men in front.

Still another version: the enemy will surrender in such manner that our men will come to them and thereby expose

themselves to other enemy fire from the flanks.

Here are a few tips from veterans on handling an enemy who surrenders: (1) have the enemy approach without any weapons and with hands over their heads; (2) be sure they are not bunched up in any way which exposes or indicates the position of the captors; (3) do not shoot an enemy attempting to surrender — it sometimes draws fire from a larger force (they may be surrendering without the knowledge of the rest of their force, or as a feaver for a larger number) — but be sure he is unarmed.

Look out for enemy equipment that has been abandoned in view of a unit passing through. One of the enemy tricks is to return and use the equipment to cut up the rear of the force that has just passed by. Veterans advise that enemy equipment in working order be disabled when it is in position where it might be used against a passing force or friendly troops.

"One thing you have to watch is exaggeration of casualties by men and officers in the line. Men will come in wounded and report the company is wiped out. Then we find only a few casualties. We've gotten calls for 15 litters and find only two casualties. When different men start reporting the same casualties without giving exact location, it causes useless work and danger for Aid Men. Then they're tired out when someone really needs them."

"The boys in France and Belgium have got used to friendly civilians, and they're too trusting. Never let a civilian into or through your forward lines — if he's up there under fire, he's out for no good. Our fellows have got to remember that a kid or a woman may be a sniper that'll kill. Don't move out of the areas we control. If some G.I. goes wandering off on his own after cognac or schnapps he may be picked off a few houses down the street. Stay away from women; we've had boys have their throats cut before. In villages watch out for the church steeple — that is the German's favorite place to put a rear guard."

"When we're following in close behind our artillery to catch Jerry before he can get set, we usually find him on our side of his old position digging new holes. They almost always move forward out of artillery, not backward."

"Sometimes it's best to strip off everything with weight in it for an attack — packs, coats, and even the slings off the rifles."

If you have a Combat Tip that will help a Replacement to catch up with the score faster, send it to the Editor ARMY TALKS, APO 887, U. S. Army.



ARMY TALKS

"The purpose of the program is to give the soldier psychological preparation for combat, and a better realization of the import of every phase of his military training. Emphasis will be placed on combat orientation. The mental and physical conditioning of the enemy, and a proper evaluation of the enemy's weapons and fighting qualities will be stressed. A better understanding of the background of the war, and the soldier's responsibilities in the post-war world will also be developed."

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL EISENHOWER.

(Extract from letter ETO, 1 August 1944, AG 382/2 OpSS, Subject: Combat Orientation Program).



WE happen to be fighting in the ETO. But for the "luck of the draw" any one of us in Europe might be fighting 10,000 or 15,000 miles from here, under MacArthur, or Mountbatten, or Stilwell, or Chennault, instead of under Eisenhower or Alexander. Our buddies are there. That's *our* war, too. What happens on one side of the world is of personal and intense importance to the other side of the world.

Chinese victories (and even tactical defeats) are saving American lives.

A Chinese may save *your* life, or *mine*. Without question, victories in Asia will permit us to get home sooner.

Victory over Germany, in Europe, will shorten the anguish of war for the Chinese. Successful operations, in the Asiatic theater, against Japan, will shorten the war for Europeans and Americans. Reducing the length of the war anywhere, by months, days — or even hours — will save many, many Allied lives.

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Ask the average GI when World War II started, and he is likely to reply: *December 7, 1941.*

Ask the same question of any British Tommy, and the answer is almost certain to be: *September 3, 1939.*

But if this question is put to one of our Chinese allies, his date of the start of the war will be either: *September 18, 1931 or July 7, 1937.*

WHY this question about the date? Because in 1931 the Japanese, on a flimsy pretext, invaded and stole the three North-Eastern provinces from the Chinese; that part of China which we call Manchuria. Then, after a few month's fighting, there was a lull. Japan's creeping aggression continued, but organized mass killing died down.

It flared up again seven years later, at Marco Polo Bridge, near China's former capital city of Peiping. Since then China and Japan have been waging ceaseless war.

CHINA AND THE NORMANDY FRONT

The battles in Europe are many thousands of miles away from Asia. It would be understandable

YEARS AT WAR

if the Chinese thought mainly in terms of "their" war, and didn't pay much attention to what goes on elsewhere.

Yet, what was the immediate reaction of the Chinese military leaders when General Eisenhower's forces landed across the Channel on June 6? The Chinese War Minister, General Ho Ying-chin, quickly recognized what this meant to China, and gloried in our achievement. He said:

"The landing in Normandy strikes the death knell for Japan."

Not alone Germany's death knell. But *Japan's!*

General Ho knows that this is a global war, and that both ends of the Axis must be smashed.

The Chinese GI also recognizes that this war is world-wide, perhaps even better than the American GI. He has been killing Axis aggressors four and one-half years longer. Early in June the Chinese equivalent of the *Stars and Stripes* (called *Sao Tang Job Pao*) made this editorial comment:

"Our soldiers on Honan and Hunan (where the hottest fighting is going on), when they hear the news of Rome's fall and of the Second Front, plus the Allied offensive in the Pacific and South-East Asia, will rouse themselves to even greater efforts to destroy the enemy."

China and the United States, different as they are, have one vital thing in common now: destruction of the common enemy. And our peace aim is the same: creation of a world in which law and order will prevail over gangsterism and chaos.

China is a country with a recorded history of 2,785 years. She has immense, but undeveloped natural resources. In her agriculture, as well as in her relatively few industries, she gets along in the main under the primitive conditions of her ancestors. No one knows within 10,000,000 of the actual population, but the figure is set at an estimated 450,000,000. In area, China ranks third after the British Commonwealth and the Soviet Union.

A CHINESE IS "OLD" AT FIFTY

The Chinese respect, in fact worship old age, because, comparatively speaking, it is rare. A man is old at fifty and venerable at sixty. This is due to two reasons, high birth rate and high death rate. The latter is due to inadequate sanitation, lack of doctors, and failure to control many dangerous diseases, such as smallpox, cholera, dysentery and tuberculosis. It is also due to such additional hazards as floods and famines, the worst of which wipe out millions.

China is a land where the hazards of life are accepted as natural, and citizens face danger,



disaster and death impassively. It is a land largely without the marvels of the modern streamlined world in which we live. The peasant works in his paddy fields of rice with a wooden plough pulled by a bullock.

CHINA TRAVELS ON FOOT

The Chinese armies travel on their feet. Not for the Chinese GI are there the convenience of a jeep, rarely the massive aid of the tank, seldom the comforting presence of a mechanized marvel with wings overhead.

These armies walk across a huge sprawling land that stretches from the paddy fields of Kwantung to the wastes of Kansu, from the plains of the Yang-tze valley to the mountains of Tibet. The millions upon millions of Chinese GI's eat meagre rations, wear thin cotton uniforms, are shod in straw sandals, are sick (without much hope of medicine or trained care), are usually cynical, are riddled with absenteeism, and fight with pitifully poor equipment and arms.

When the Japs struck in 1937, the country was not yet unified. There had been a central government for barely ten years. There

were still warlords who valued their personal armies and their personal loot more than they prized their country's survival. China was just emerging from a century of unrest and a quarter century of civil wars. But the war gave China a dream she has as yet barely glimpsed: the dream of unity. The dream has been focused on her present leader, Chiang Kai-shek, but it began to take vague shape in 1911 with the overthrow of the Chinese monarchy.

TWO REVOLUTIONS CHANGE COURSE OF HISTORY

On New Year's Day, 1912, China formally became a Republic, after the revolutionary leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, had overthrown the already tottering Manchu dynasty. He had three principles:

Nationalism: an independent, free and equal China.

Democracy: just what it means in principle anywhere.

Livelihood: this might be called freedom from want.

China had no more than a nodding acquaintance with any of the three. Since Hong Kong had been ceded to Great Britain in



1842, followed by additional cessions to other nations, China had not been independent, free or equal. Several countries held courts on Chinese soil, which followed *foreign legal* practices. China was too illiterate to permit even the rudiments of democracy to spread. As for "freedom from want", the great majority eked out a marginal subsistence.

The first revolution didn't do the job, and a second was staged in 1926 by the present leader, Chiang Kai-shek, with the assistance of Communist leaders sent from Moscow, and a small but heroic Chinese Communist army. Chiang's party was called Kuomintang, which he had taken over after Sun Yat-sen died in 1925.

This second revolution started in Canton, and by 1928 was sufficiently successful to set up a Nationalist Government with capital in Nanking. Chiang ousted the Moscow advisers, split with the Chinese Communist army (of which more later) and even managed to bring some law and order over a wide area, by defeating and taming the provincial warlords, whose localised banditry had kept the country from unified government.

The strength of Chiang Kai-shek is that he combines the new China with the old. He works with bankers, industrialists, and western-educated students. His power is fundamentally based on the army, but he could not, and does not, rule through the army alone. He has been called a dictator, but he could not have kept the loyalty of the intellectuals (a force in China) if he had not ruled through the Chinese People's Party: the Kuomintang.

CHIANG UNDERSTANDS THE PROBLEMS

Coming from a village, Chiang understands the position and problems of the landlords, who aren't too keen about democracy and reform. He also knows the peasants, their hopes, fears and superstitions, as well as the grinding poverty of their lot. His army is a peasant army, although largely officered by local gentry and student intellectuals.

China's Central Government depends for its future existence upon the new China. Chiang realized long ago what Japan was planning, and knew that he had to build a strong modern army to face the menace. To build this army he needed technical experts, educated officers and good administrators. That is why he has worked with and through the Kuomintang, which includes nearly all western-educated Chinese.

In the past sixteen years Chiang has grown in stature and in the world's estimation. Ably assisted by his wife, he has shown himself to be as much of a statesman as a general.

Jap banditry is nothing new in China's history. In the sixteenth century Japan invaded Chinese Korea, under the pirate Hideyoshi, who took back to Japan with him *boatloads* of Chinese and Korean ears. They were piled up in Kyoto, and to this day visitors to this city are proudly shown the *Mound of Ears*.

JAPAN'S CREEPING AGGRESSION

Japan for decades subsidized Chinese warlords. She wanted a divided and war-torn China, as softer prey. She took Formosa and Korea and shipped in spies and Fifth Columnists wherever she could.

Then (as noted previously) the Japs grabbed off Manchuria: September 18, 1931. By 1932 they had occupied all three provinces. A

little later they took a fourth, Jehol. On January 28, 1932, they moved south, and attacked Shanghai. The battle raged for several weeks, but the Japs found that they stuck out their necks too far, and too fast, so were forced to slink back north, as the result of Chinese courageous resistance, and foreign pressures.

As shown earlier, Japan attacked again on July 7, 1937, and since then there has been no let-up in the pressure. Japanese marauding armies swept on towards the south, until all important Chinese ports came under their control. They smashed their way westward, and forced the Central Government back from Nanking to remote Chungking.

CHINESE SUPPLIES BLOCKED

Thus the Chinese, never an industrial people, were blockaded from supplies which the outside world could have furnished, except for a trickle from the USSR through Yunnan and Kansu provinces, and, for a period, over the Burma Road. Today they get the few thousand (but increasing) tons a month that our daredevil airmen can fly "over the hump" of the Himalayas, from India.

China, *almost* without the weapons and supplies so necessary in the successful conduct of modern war, fought four major campaigns against Japan's mighty steam roller: North China, Central China, Hsuchow, and Hankow and Canton. This war of movement lasted for more than a year, a *united* China standing up to fight under a *united* command. The Chinese Communist armies loyally and vigorously played their part, checking Jap forces in Northwest China.



But, because of lack of arms and ammunition, the struggle was too unequal, so Chiang Kai-shek craftily traded space for time: time to permit the Allies to come to his aid; time to permit the Allies to get ready to smash the common enemy.

During the first few years of this war, American sympathy for the Chinese people was greater than American understanding of the issues involved. Only recently have Americans, and others of the United Nations, come to understand the *vast debt owed to China* for so courageously standing up to Japs. Chinese have fought their war long on guts but short on cash and weapons.

THE RAPE OF NANKING

The "Rape of Nanking" is a phrase which will ring down through the ages, expressing one of the blackest of many black marks against the Japs. This capital city of China was captured seven years ago, and since that time eye-witness stories and gruesome photographs have appeared in American and other newspapers, magazines and books, showing the enemy's orgy of bestiality. You may recall some accounts, especially those appearing in *Readers Digest* and *Life*. All this permitted barbarism happened in Nanking *after* the Japs took it; and *after* the Chinese army had withdrawn.

The Jap commander-in-chief of the attacking force, General Iwane Matsui, had dropped leaflets over Nanking, promising to protect all good citizens who did not resist.

Instead, China and the world were treated to an exhibition of unexampled ruthlessness. Bushido,

the name given to the code of conduct supposed to guide the Japanese army, was thrown deliberately overboard. In a month 24,000 defenseless civilians were brutally murdered. Ten thousand women, in ages ranging from children of ten to grandmothers of seventy-two, were raped. Vast sections of the city were deliberately burned to the ground. It compared, in one way, with a later act (committed by the Germans) when Rotterdam was bombed and thousands slaughtered: in both cases defending armies had either surrendered or withdrawn *before* the holocaust.

MERCY UNKNOWN

Officers as well as men participated. Mercy was a thing unknown. Chinese soldiers who had discarded their arms and wished to surrender



were shot down systematically. Women carrying children were thrown down in the street and raped in broad daylight by soldier after soldier. One woman had her five months' old infant smothered by a Jap soldier while he went about raping her. The local hospital filled up with victims of Bushido savagery.

So on and on. The record is neither second-hand nor one that can be tossed aside as Chinese propaganda. Details come from *American, British, French and Dutch eye-witnesses.*

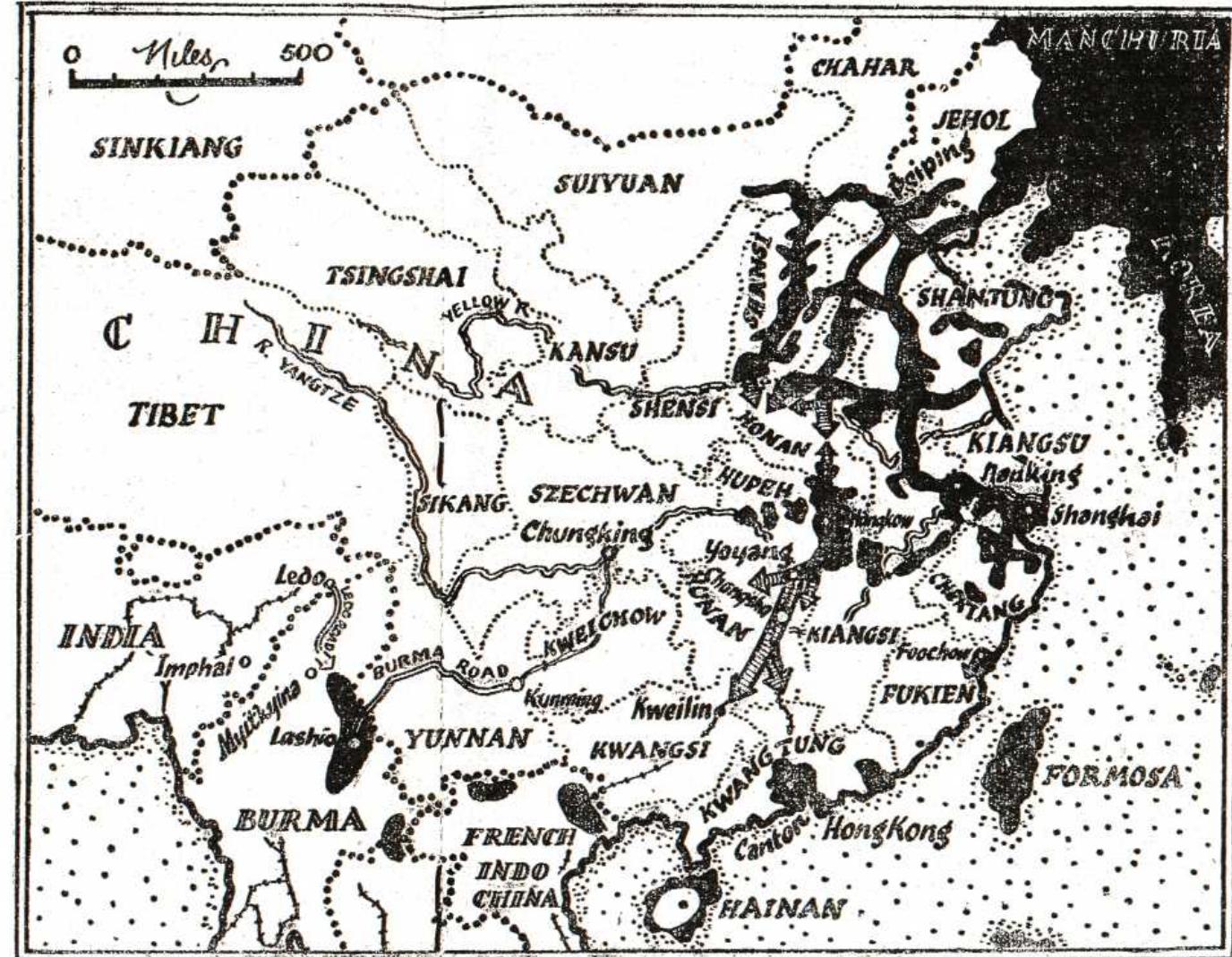
At first General Matsui, in Shanghai, denied the atrocity reports. But overwhelming evidence piled up. So he went to Nanking himself. There the aged General was so stricken by the scene and the facts, that he paraded his troops, officers and men, on the slopes of Purple Mountain, and in a torrent of words blasted his troops in biting phrases, telling them that they had besmirched and blackened the honor of the army. They had forgotten Bushido.

Six weeks later Matsui was fired from his command and recalled to Japan.

"GIVE-THEM-HEADACHES" WAR

The first time you take a close look at a map showing "Occupied" China you are likely to be surprised to learn that this vast area is not really "occupied", at least by Japs.

How do you occupy a country? In a large nation you can't place troops everywhere. So you decide where. As soon as you can, you



THE WAR IN CHINA:

take over a large and strategic port, as we did with Algiers, Naples and Cherbourg. You occupy major airfields, as we did at Foggia, in Italy. Then you take possession

of rail lines and main roads. Finally, you take over the main centers of industry and trade.

The map shows how Japan has done these things in China,

While you are studying the map you may well wonder what goes on in the unoccupied portions of what is called Occupied China, in the considerable areas which the

Japs don't control. Well, that's where millions of guerilla fighters carry on. A few hundred thousand spend all, or most, of their time being guerrillas. They are aided by part-time fighters: artisans and farmers. The farmer keeps one hand on the plough and the other on the trigger.

The Chinese in "Occupied" China harass the Japs in what they call, literally translated, the "Give-them-headaches" war. But they get far more than headaches, those Japs!

CHINESE GUERILLAS

Guerrillas, as we learned in the case of the Soviet Union when the Red Armies were trading space for time, fight behind enemy lines and may be an extremely important part of modern warfare. They have central organization and direction. They are not isolated and haphazard bands. In both the USSR and in China *they were planned* for the kind of war that was anticipated.

They have pitifully little in the way of arms and ammunition. Some Chinese guerrilla bands make their own bullets, rifles, hand grenades and even machine guns. Others take them from the Japs. Sometimes they even raid enemy arsenals.

But the wherewithal to kill Japs is a desperate problem. A fortunate soldier may be supplied with fifteen rounds at a time. On occasions weapons are so scarce that there may be only one rifle to ten men. In rare instances there is a windfall, such as befell Commissioner Chang Li-yuan, a guerrilla leader in Shantung province. In one



famous raid he captured 2,000 Jap rifles.

Another thing about "Occupied" China is this: in every province held down by a Jap force the Central Government still has a large or perhaps skeleton force administering civil affairs. Such officials usually function "on the run." And they are not always purely civil. They coordinate guerrilla action.

By way of illustration, let's look at Shantung province, selected as one which the Japs claim to be firmly in their grip. The Civil Affairs Commissioner of Shantung is a "stout fella," by name Ho Sze-yuan, and he carries on 1,000 miles away from Chungking.

HIDE-AND-SEEK WAR

Ho Sze-yuan has been on the job six years, always playing a daring game, and "Giving-the-Japs-Headaches". In his hide-and-seek war with the foe he moved his headquarters on an average of every seven and one-half days. He reports that of the 108 counties in Shantung province, seventy-one of these have Chinese county governments operating on a *mobile* basis *within* their respective districts: while the affairs of the remaining thirty-seven counties are conduc-



ted by Commissioners-in-exile, working from nearby counties.

In all twenty-eight provinces of China—"occupied" and "free"—the Central Government still carries on civil control.

HOW ABOUT THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS?

There are actually three *kinds* of Chinese armies fighting the Japs: the Nationalist armies; the guerrilla forces; and armies of Chinese Communists—the Eighth Route Army and the more recently formed Fourth Army. It has been difficult for these various and widespread armies to coordinate their efforts in a vast, sprawling country such as China, and with communications far from adequately developed.

Nationalists and Communists worked together, you will recall, in the second revolution. Then they split, as people have in many other lands, over the definition and meaning of "democracy". In a few years—in 1936—they got together again, after a dramatic episode in which Chiang Kai-shek was kidnapped for twelve days, in December of that year. They made common cause for a united China, on the basis that differences must

be buried and appeasement ended, to cope with the looming Jap menace.

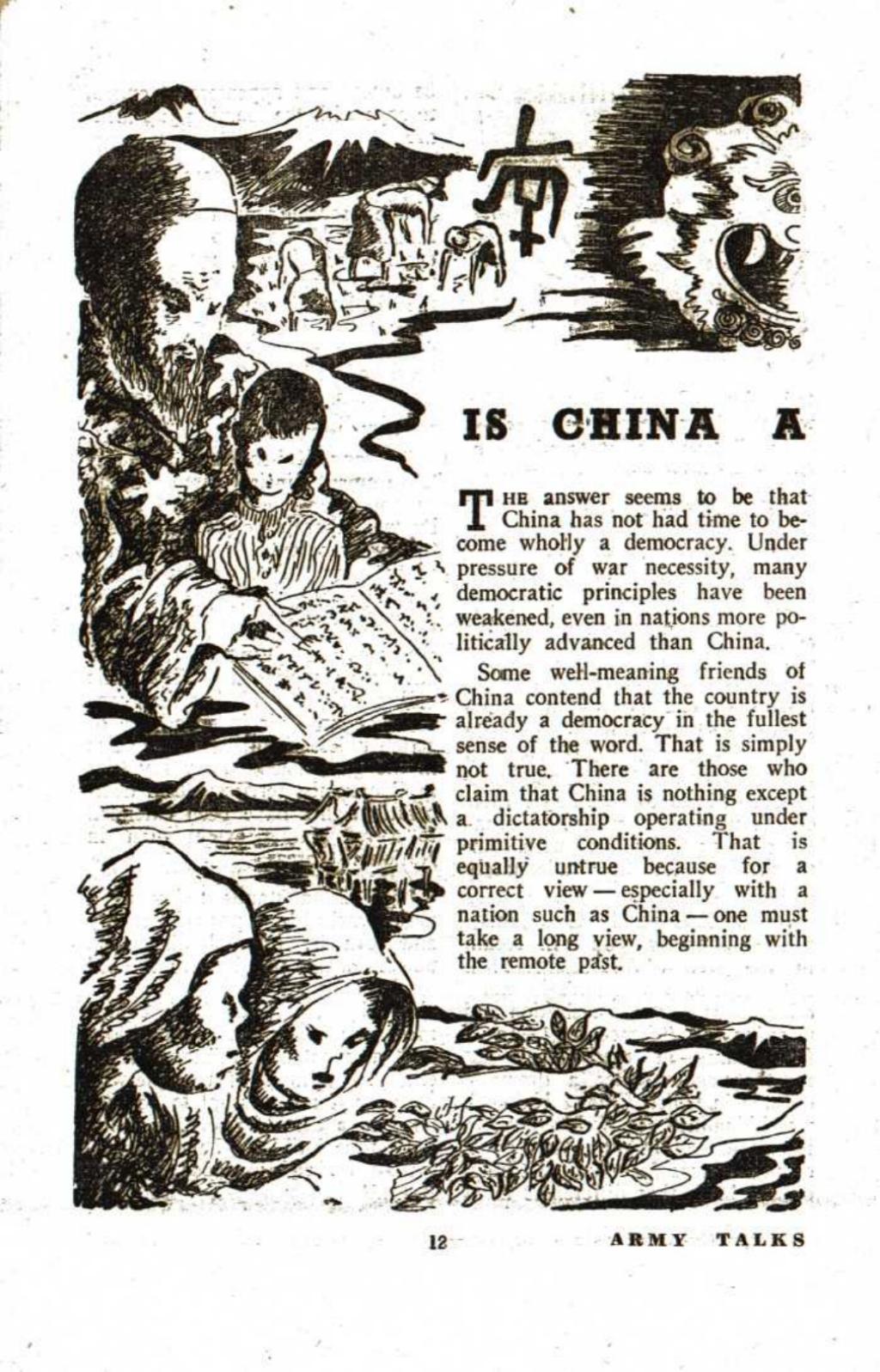
HARMONY AND DISHARMONY

The looming menace, the Jap attack at Marco Polo Bridge, became a fact, July 7, 1937. For the next two years there was no rift in the United Front in the fight against Japan. But in 1939 serious differences again arose, which are described in W.D. *Orientation Fact Sheet No. 40* in the following summary:

"Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist Government insists that China cannot be unified and strong if run by two separate governments with two army commands, two systems of currency and two codes of law.

"The Communists, on the other hand, maintain that central government has given them neither adequate supplies nor democratic political rights, and that they cannot give up their independence of action unless promised a fair voice in the government. They say that in Communist territory local democratic rights have been extended to a far greater extent than in Nationalist areas.

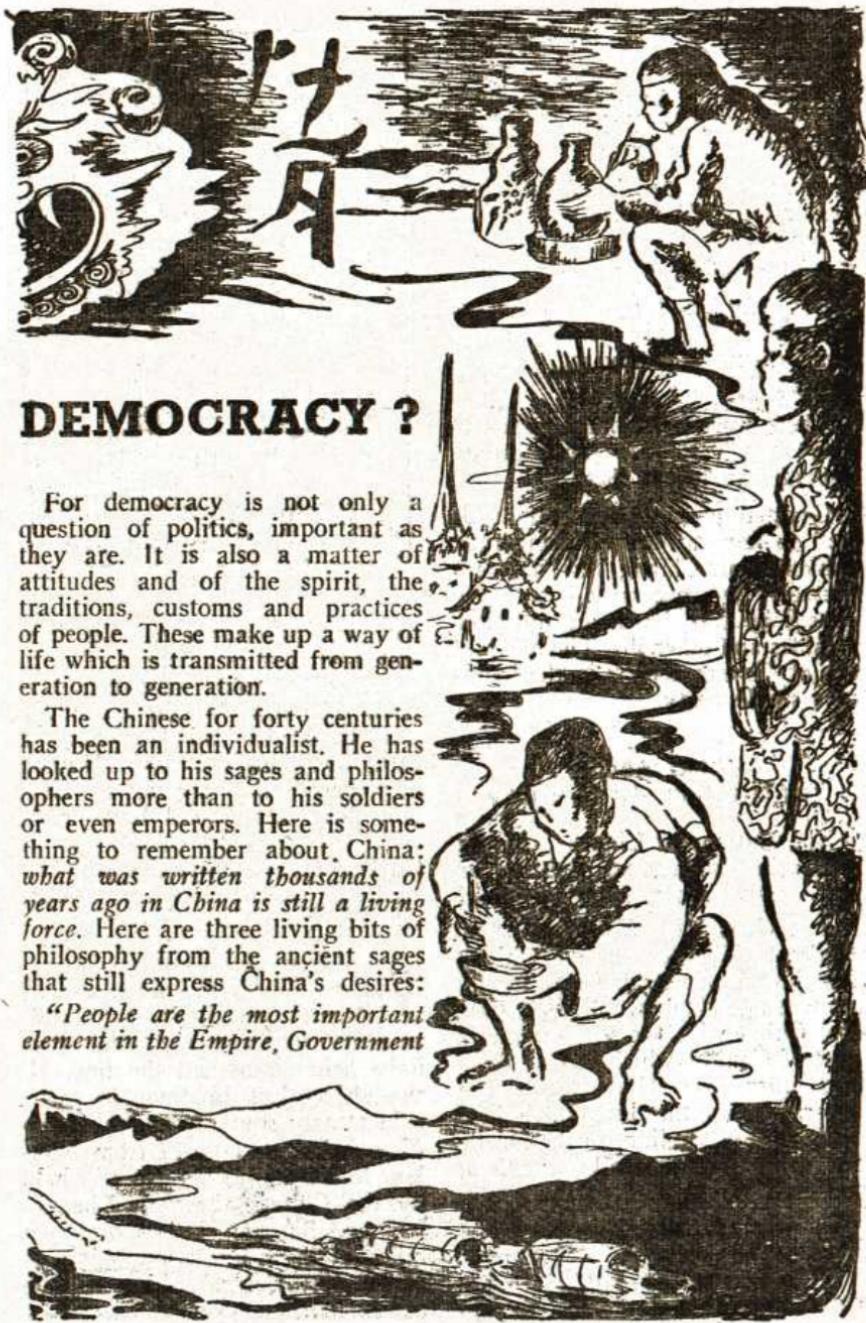
"So China stands today as a nation racked by a powerful enemy and torn by internal dissension, but one whose people have refused to break under misery brought about by a lack of food, equipment, medical supplies, munitions and a constant, ruthless foreign enemy. It is made of a people who consider it not unusual to be confined to a diet of rice and at the same time build by hand the tremendous airfields needed for our B-29s."



IS CHINA A

THE answer seems to be that China has not had time to become wholly a democracy. Under pressure of war necessity, many democratic principles have been weakened, even in nations more politically advanced than China.

Some well-meaning friends of China contend that the country is already a democracy in the fullest sense of the word. That is simply not true. There are those who claim that China is nothing except a dictatorship operating under primitive conditions. That is equally untrue because for a correct view — especially with a nation such as China — one must take a long view, beginning with the remote past.



DEMOCRACY ?

For democracy is not only a question of politics, important as they are. It is also a matter of attitudes and of the spirit, the traditions, customs and practices of people. These make up a way of life which is transmitted from generation to generation.

The Chinese for forty centuries has been an individualist. He has looked up to his sages and philosophers more than to his soldiers or even emperors. Here is something to remember about China: *what was written thousands of years ago in China is still a living force*. Here are three living bits of philosophy from the ancient sages that still express China's desires:

"People are the most important element in the Empire, Government

comes second and the Emperor last."

That's from Lao-tze who lived 500 years before Christ. Also from Lao-tze is this adage:

"Govern the people as you would cook a fish." (Meaning not to cook it too much)

And another:

"People are the foundation of the nation. If the foundation is firm, then the nation enjoys tranquillity."

These were written thousands of years ago, yet today the humblest peasant can repeat them.

Granted peace, China might be well on her way toward democratic achievement. Chiang Kai-shek is a dictator by necessity — necessity caused by war, blockade, inflation, famines and other ills. The machinery of Government is in the hands of a single party.

WHAT ABOUT THE MILITARY SITUATION ?

The Nationalist Chinese, like the Allies in Europe, are fighting on three main fronts. What are they?

1. *Along the Hankow-Canton Railway.* This is one of China's few important strategic railroads, connecting Hankow in West Central China with the vital southern port of Canton, which is just about 100 miles from Hong Kong. For several years the Japs have held both ends of the line: in the North, for more than 100 miles, south as far as Yoyang; and, in the southern area, northward about thirty miles.

This Spring the Japs started a drive, *south and north*, to get



complete possession of this line, and thus cut Southern China in two if they could succeed. Southward they have fought their way past Changsha and Hengyang, a little less than half way. Moving northward, they appear to have only light forces and have made little progress. On October 5 the Chinese reported that the Japs had captured Foochow, the port opposite Formosa.

2. *Along the Peiping-Hankow Railway.* This is the northern half of China's great north-south railway artery. Since 1938 the Japs have held almost all the line, although subject to frequent guerrilla attack: south from Peiping to Chenghsien, and north from Hankow to Sinyang. This gap still held by the Chinese, between Chenghsien and Sinyang, is less than 200 miles. If the Chinese lose this part of the line Central China will be cut in half.

3. The Burma Front. The battles in Northern Burma and West Yunnan are being fought on British-Chinese-American fronts, with very mixed forces. The objective is to re-open a land route in China. General Stilwell — "Vinegar Joe" — was forced out of Burma two years ago. For nearly a year he has been tediously but gradually fighting to regain control of northern Burma, with the key objective at Myitkyina. On August 4, this year, he finally got there, and found not a single Jap left alive.



Chinese, American, British Indian, Gurkha and Kachin soldiers have been fighting their way into Burma — and in Burma — from many directions. In August the final Japs were cleaned out of the Imphal corner of India. By making use of and extending the new Ledo Road, now under con-

struction, and linking it up with part of the Burma Road, the plan is to get control of a land route for supplies between India and China.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

When stacked up against her handicaps, China's war achievements, her contributions to the United Nations' cause, are truly impressive. Try to imagine that an enemy power has occupied both seacoasts of the United States and most of the country east of the Mississippi. Our capital has been moved to Denver and is flooded with refugees. Then take away nearly all the factories, railroads, highways, telephone and telegraph lines, electrical equipment, coal, iron and oil fields from the unoccupied area.

In addition, keep up the enemy pressure for more than seven years, with little help from outside. That



might give you, in American terms, a rough idea of what China has been up against.

To this you might add one other item: an inflation which has increased the cost of living about 300 times!

Will China get back her lost territory? The Teheran Conference guaranteed that she would: everything lost since 1895.

CHINA: SPRINGBOARD TO VICTORY OVER JAPAN

How will the war in the Pacific be won? Many believe, and Admiral Nimitz is said to be one, that only by Allied forces *based on China*, can the war be won. It is generally believed also that military strategy worked out at the Cairo Conference calls for a major drive against Japan, by United Nations' forces *operating from the Asiatic mainland*.

If you take a careful look at the map, you will realize why there is a definite connection between the battle going on for that stretch of railroad between Hankow and Canton, and the aim of Admiral Nimitz. If the Japs get the rail line they will delay appreciably the

junction, *on the China coast*, of our forces and those of the Chinese. We want places where we can land on the Jap-infested coast line. The Chinese are courageously fighting to help us to reach this objective.

THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC IS BIG

The war in the Pacific is much bigger than China or than Nimitz's ships: even though this famous admiral now commands the largest battle fleet the world has ever known. The conflict includes the freedom forces of MacArthur's advancing troops. It includes the men of the New Zealand, Australian, Indian, British and Dutch forces. It includes *all* who are now engaged in closing in on the Nipponese home island and the stolen territories temporarily held by the Japs. We all have tough assignments and stiff objectives which we are slowly taking one by one. But the task of the Chinese has been different in one great aspect: *They have fought for more than seven years with very little to fight with!*

They have made and are making a vitally important contribution toward the winning of World War II.

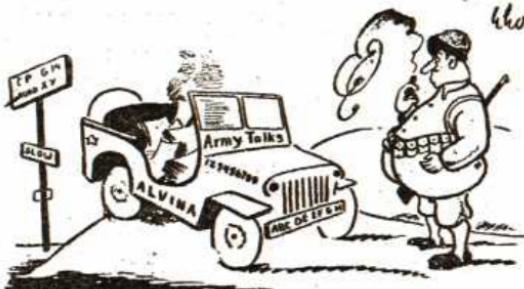


QUIZ

Now that you've read the facts, test yourself on how much you remember. Here are a few highlights:

1. The Chinese may give two different dates for the outbreak of the Japanese war of aggression: Why two? What are they?
2. Can you give the population of China after seven years of war within, say, ten million people?
3. What were the three foundation principles of Sun Yat-sen? Who was Sun Yat-sen?
4. What is Kuomintang, and what does it mean in English?
5. Where in Japan can you see a collection of 30,000 ears and noses? What do they signify?
6. Will aspirin cure a "Give Them Headaches" war? If not, why not?
7. Are the Chinese Communist armies at war with Japan?
8. When the Chinese say you should govern the people as you would cook a fish, do they mean well-fried? Or what do they mean?
9. Is the Burma Road now in use?
10. What is the Ledo Road?
11. Is there any guarantee that China will get back her lost territory? If so, who guaranteed it?
12. Where does Admiral Nimitz want to base the operations against Japan?

For the answers to: 1 see page 2; 2 see page 3; 4 see page 5; 5 see page 5; 6 see page 9; 7 see page 11; 8 see page 14; 9 & 10 see page 15
11 see page 16; 12 see page 16.



TEN MINUTE BREAK

Me, I'm standing by Alvina when this character accosts me. He perhaps sees me polishing my brass which is like Redball tells me to do. Don't get me wrong, I ain't just letting Redball push me around. But it's like he says—the snowballs ain't just the social set with which I like to play around.

This character is up to no good. He has creases in his pants, a nice clean blouse and shiny paratrooper boots and I can bet the only jumping them boots ever done was off a Picadilly bus. To sum up the total, this bird with specs reminds me of Mr. Goldfinch, my history teacher back in PS 63. He gives with the glad hand a speech.

"How are you doing, Joe? I'm just over from the States and want to get the real dope. Do you think the Polish Corridor belongs where it is—or should we move it farther south?"

Being a gent who travels only in the elite cycles, I am overlooking that crack about real dopes. So I give him ignorance.

"Look, Mac," he goes on. "You got to think about these things. Why did you come over here?"

If this guy don't know I am over here by special bequest, I can see we are going to have trouble so I ask him with manners to move. He don't move. He plants himself against Alvina's anatomy. Now, Alvina is a very, very touchy girl and I can't let no guy get fresh with her, especially a guy with a hot air trap like this guy has.

I says to myself, "How would Redball handle this precarious situation?"

So I give him the teeth and slap him on the back which is wrong cause he almost folds up on me. He gives me a look that is no good. "Don't you know what you are fighting for?"

The guy thinks I'm illatidue! "GI Joe, you are fighting for blueberry pie, ice cream and the right to throw coke bottles at umpires."

Alvina and me are going looking for Redball. This character must be one of them Orientation quiffes. I don't know from nothin' about this blueberry pie business! I can just see those writer guys on ARMY TALKS getting hold of that stuff. "Blueberry Pies: How to Eat Them," or "Coke Bottles: Umpires, How to Throw at." This is distinctly nothing with which I want to do with.

I edges away from the guy and climbs into Alvina. He grabs me by the shoulder. "Blueberry Pie! Don't you get it?"

Get it? I ain't seen a blueberry pie since the time Local 1313 threw a blowout for Gasfoot's widow. The guys going up front ain't doing no talking about no pies. They ain't even worried about no ice cream—they'll eat anything they can get. The only coke bottles they throw are grenades at the Krauts! This ain't no situation which wants pie throwing!

So I make with the heavy foot on the gas, find Redball, and while we're going along I tell him he's fighting for blueberry pie. I give to him the whole spiel—ice cream, coke bottles, all of it. With gestures.

I don't think Redball should have pushed me out of Alvina. I don't think that was manners. How was I to know he don't like blueberry pie. He don't like pie—except apple.

QWERTY.